THE DISINFORMATION SERIES

An Introduction to the U.S. Government's Suppression of Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena and Advanced Science

Document|UFO/UAP and the US Government|The Disinformation Series
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This introduction to "The Disinformation Series" essay collection outlines how the U.S. government has systematically used secrecy, disinformation, and legislative controls to suppress public understanding of Non-Human Intelligence, UAP, and advanced scientific research—thereby obstructing transparency, accountability, and discovery.

This essay series examines and critiques the systematic use of disinformation, secrecy, and legislative mechanisms by the United States government to suppress knowledge of the reality of Non-Human Intelligence (NHI), Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP), and certain advanced scientific research/innovation. Drawing on declassified documents, congressional investigations, news sources, and recent whistleblower testimony, this paper explores how Executive Branch entities have used narrative control, over-classification, and legislative instruments to purposely obstruct public understanding and scientific progress concerning UAP and certain advanced sciences. Historical case studies, including official UAP investigations, Project Star Gate MKULTRA, COINTELPRO, Operation Mockingbird, are analyzed to illustrate a durable pattern of information suppression extending from the Cold War to the present. This paper further evaluates the role of Special Access Programs (SAPs), the UAP Security Classification Guide, and specific statutory frameworks such as the Atomic Energy Act and the Invention Secrecy Act to conceal potentially transformative technologies. Ultimately, the essay calls for urgent legislative and executive branch reforms to ensure transparency, restore public trust, and democratize access to paradigm-shifting scientific discoveries.

On July 26, 2023, retired U.S. Air Force Intelligence Officer David Grusch provided sworn testimony to the U.S. House Oversight Committee's Subcommittee on National Security that the U.S. government is in present physical possession of non-human craft and biological evidence of a non-human intelligence (NHI).[1]

While speaking at the SALT iConnections New York conference on May 21, 2024, retired U.S. Army Colonel Karl Nell, a former member of the U.S. Department of Defense's Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Task Force (UAP Task Force), stated there is "zero doubt" that "Non-human intelligence exists. Non-human intelligence has been interacting with humanity, this interaction is not new, and it's been ongoing, and there are unelected people in the government that are aware of that."

Luis "Lue" Elizondo, a former senior leader of the Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program (AATIP), a secretive Department of Defense unit that studied Unidentified Anomalous

Phenomena (UAP), confirmed in his book, *Imminent*, released August 20, 2024, that non-human intelligence exists. Their craft is "not made by humans."[2]

On May 1, 2025, Dr. Eric Davis, Ph.D., an astrophysicist who consulted with the DoD's AATIP and UAP Task Force, informed members of Congress that the U.S. government and aerospace defense contractors have retrieved UAP.[3]

If these declarative statements, and more like them, are factual, they raise an urgent question: How has the U.S. government managed to conceal revelations of such strategic magnitude for decades, dating back at least to the post–World War II era?

Given its world-historical nature, the ability to conceal such information from the public over such a prolonged period is not likely due to a singular effort. It almost certainly must, instead, be the product of a complex, multi-pronged strategy. This paper will argue that both UAP and NHI are real and that disinformation has played a central role in the government's concealment of these realities. Unlike misinformation caused by human error, disinformation by the federal government is a deliberate and strategic distortion of facts systematically deployed to manipulate public perception, conceal sensitive information, and (often) preserve the power of those with institutional control.

Evidence will show that the use of secrecy laws, narrative control, selective disclosure,[4] media manipulation, and psychological operations has allowed the U.S. government to not only hide the truth about NHI, UAP, and reverse engineering programs but to discredit, stigmatize, and threaten those who attempt to expose these secrets.[5]

Historical examples, including MKULTRA's unethical experiments on unsuspecting Americans, COINTELPRO's targeting of constitutionally protected dissenters, and Operation Mockingbird's unlawful and unconstitutional infiltration and distortion of American news sources reveal a government engaged in disinformation campaigns not to protect national security but to safeguard the private interests of unelected bureaucrats and conceal unlawful actions and misdeeds in direct contravention of democratic principles.

The Robertson Panel (1953)[6] prescribed debunking UFO sightings through media ridicule, while Project Blue Book (1952–1969) was less of a scientific inquiry than a disinformation campaign designed to trivialize UAP reports. Even in the current era, this activity continues. The All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO), established by Congress in 2022 and tasked with investigating the U.S. government's involvement with UAP,[7] willfully produced a misleading and incomplete historical report in 2024. That report was strategically pre-briefed to select media outlets to frame public perception, and key classified programs and credible whistleblower statements were intentionally omitted.[8] These actions violate Executive Order 12333, which explicitly prohibits U.S. government agencies from engaging in covert disinformation campaigns to influence domestic political processes or public opinion.[9] The evidence detailed in this essay reveals a systemic pattern of deception that spans multiple generations of U.S. government policy on UAP.

Now available historical evidence proves the Condon Report (1969), commissioned by the U.S. Air Force under the guise of an independent scientific evaluation, was structured from the outset to discredit UAP research. Internal documentation later revealed that the report's negative conclusions were predetermined before the study began.10 This deliberate framing mirrors the tactics used by the AARO in its 2024 report, reinforcing the conclusion that official UAP inquiries across decades have functioned not as genuine investigations, but as insidious public relations efforts to neutralize public interest and congressional oversight.

The suppression of NHI and UAP is not an isolated or unique irregularity but part of a broader historical strategy of concealing and actively suppressing scientific breakthroughs and technological advancements. For example, the confiscation of Nikola Tesla's research by the Office of the Alien Property Custodian following his death in 1943 is an early, dramatic example of how potentially transformative scientific discoveries, especially those related to energy, electricity distribution, and propulsion, have been seized and classified. More recently, whistleblower David Grusch testified under oath before Congress in 2023 that the U.S. government has engaged in covert UAP crash retrieval and reverse engineering programs,[11] allegations which the AARO's then-director, Dr. Sean Kirkpatrick, swiftly dismissed despite similar statements by former intelligence officials and military personnel dating back decades, including Edward J. Ruppelt, a captain in the U.S. Air Force who served as the director of Project Grudge and later Project Blue Book.[12]

The tactic of excessive classification is exhibited by the UAP Security Classification Guide, produced in April 2020 by the Department of Defense's Unidentified Aerial Phenomenon Task Force (UAPTF). It prohibits the public release of *any and all* UAP-related videos and images, regardless of whether such information constitutes a meaningful threat to national security.[13]

In addition to leveraging disinformation and over-classification, the executive branch has relied on legislative frameworks to institutionalize secrecy and restrict access to many breakthrough scientific technologies. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946[14] and the Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 have long been misused to classify patents and scientific discoveries related to energy, propulsion, and aerospace technologies, some of which, if declassified, could potentially revolutionize entire industries. These laws, which originated at the start of the Cold War ostensibly to protect genuine national security, e.g., safeguard nuclear secrets from the Soviet Union, now stifle progress by serving as instruments of scientific suppression.

Even now, thousands of patents remain under secrecy orders, including inventions related to novel energy production/distribution and propulsion systems.[15] These classified patents represent an untapped reservoir of scientific advancement that could address societal needs. Indeed, elements within the executive branch are fond of classifying entire fields of math and physics. Marc Andreessen, a co-founder of the venture capital firm Andreessen Horowitz, recently alleged that White House officials asserted they were fully prepared to classify mathematical areas of artificial intelligence (AI).[16] This practice has led to the effective halting of advancement in fields deemed to touch on national security.

The need for systemic reform is urgent, and legislative vehicles are available. For example, the proposed UAP Disclosure Act of 2023 (UAPDA), initially introduced by Senators Chuck Schumer (D-NY), a liberal, and Mike Rounds (R-SD), a conservative, in July 2023 as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, sought to establish an independent UAP Records Review Board modeled after the successful JFK Assassination Records Review Board. The UAPDA would mandate the controlled and responsible release of government-held NHI and UAP records, limit the arbitrary classification of such information, and ensure public access to historically significant information.

Equally necessary is the passage of enhanced UAP whistleblower protections, such as those proposed by the New Paradigm Institute.[17] Meanwhile, the Intelligence Community Whistleblower Protection Act of 1998 offers some safeguards in its amended form, but it does not protect individuals from disclosing information about deeply buried SAPs[18] or reverse engineering efforts related to UAP.

This essay will demonstrate that the historical record is clear: the U.S. government has consistently engaged in disinformation and suppression to control narratives related to UAP and other unconventional sciences. The parallels among Project Blue Book, the Robertson Panel, and the AARO's 2024 report highlight an ongoing game plan to stigmatize, discredit, and withhold information that could transform society and redefine our understanding of the universe.

This series will:

- Examine the historical record of government disinformation campaigns, demonstrating how past efforts to suppress political dissent, control media narratives, and stifle scientific research provide a blueprint for understanding modern UAP secrecy.
- Establish clear parallels between past and present suppression efforts, demonstrating how the tactics used in COINTELPRO, MKULTRA, Operation Mockingbird, and the Project Star Gate are still in effect today.
- Advocate for urgent policy reforms to modernize secrecy laws, expand congressional oversight, and ensure that scientific progress serves the public rather than an entrenched national security state.

The question is no longer whether the U.S. government has historically engaged in disinformation campaigns and deployed similar tactics to hide the reality of NHI/UAP. The question is how long these tactics will continue to be tolerated before the public demands complete transparency and accountability.

1 U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency. 118th Congress, 1st session, July 26, 2023. Testimony of David Grusch.

2 Elizondo, Luis. "Imminent: Inside the Pentagon's Hunt for UFOs: Former Head of the Department of Defense's Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program." HarperCollins. 2024.

3 Statement by Dr. Eric Davis, PhD. Understanding UAP: Science, National Security & Innovation. UAP Disclosure Fund. Sponsored by the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. May 1, 2025.

4 For example, on June 25, 2021, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence provided to Congress its "Preliminary Assessment: Unidentified Aerial Phenomena," which for the first time admitted UAP are real phenomena, but it did not acknowledge the existence of NHI.

5 "There's a sophisticated disinformation campaign targeting the US populace, which is extremely unethical and immoral, and it's totally frightening." "UFO Whistleblower David Grusch: 'We are not alone,'" *NewsNation*, April 2, 2025

6 From the "Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel of Unidentified Flying Objects": "The Panel's concept of a borad [sic] educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and 'debunking'…The 'debunking' aim would result in reduction in public interest in 'flying saucers' which evoke a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles."

7 The "James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" (NDAA) established the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO). The NDAA mandated AARO to provide Congress with a "written report detailing the historical record of the United States Government relating to" UAP, including "a compilation and itemization of the key historical record

of the involvement of the intelligence community" and "any efforts to obfuscate, manipulate public opinion, hide, or otherwise provide incorrect unclassified or classified information" regarding UAP.

8 Mellon, Christopher Mellon. "The Pentagon's New UAP Report is Seriously Flawed." *The Debrief*, April 12, 2024.
9 Executive Order 12333, first signed on December 4, 1981, and updated on December 29, 2009, by then-President Barack Obama, explicitly prohibits covert actions "intended to influence United States political processes, public opinion, policies, or media."

10 "The overview shows that most case studies were conducted by junior staff, the senior staff took little part, and the director took no part, in these investigations. The analysis of evidence by categories shows that there are substantial and significant differences between the findings of the project staff and those that the director attributes to the project. Although both the director and the staff are cautious in stating conclusions, the staff tend to emphasize challenging cases and unanswered questions, whereas the director emphasizes the difficulty of further study and the probability that there is no scientific knowledge to be gained." Sturrock, Peter A. "An Analysis of the Condon Report on the Colorado UFO Project." *Journal of Scientific Exploration* Vol. 1, No. 1 (1987): 75–100.

11 "I was informed, in the course of my official duties, of a multi-decade UAP crash retrieval and reverse engineering program to which I was denied access to those additional read-on's." U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency. 118th Congress, 1st session, July 26, 2023. Testimony of David Grusch.

12 Ruppelt, Edward J. "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects." Doubleday & Company, Inc. 1956.

13 The UAP Security Classification Guide is a document produced in April 2020 by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Unidentified Aerial Phenomenon Task Force (UAPTF). The Classification Guide mandates extreme secrecy and the classification of virtually all UAP data, including any visual evidence of UAP.

14 Note, the Schumer-Rounds "Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Disclosure Act of 2024 (UAPDA)" amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 stated under Findings, Declarations, and Purposes: "Legislation is necessary because credible evidence and testimony indicates that Federal Government unidentified anomalous phenomena records exist that have not been declassified or subject to mandatory declassification review…due in part to exemptions under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), as well as an over-broad interpretation of 'transclassified foreign nuclear information', which is also exempt from mandatory declassification, thereby preventing public disclosure under existing provisions of law."

15 "At the end of fiscal year 2024, there were 6,471 secrecy orders in effect." Invention Secrecy. Project on Government Secrecy, Federation of American Scientists.

16 Andreessen, Marc. "Trump vs. Biden: Tech Policy." *a16z Podcast*, July 16, 2024.

17 Note: the author of this paper is the Public Relations Manager & Policy Liaison for the New Paradigm Institute.

18 Special Access Program: "Any program established under Executive Order 12356 or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that imposes additional controls governing access to classified

information involved with such programs beyond those required by normal management and safeguarding practices. These additional controls may include, but are not limited to, access approval, adjudication or investigative requirements, special designation of officials authorized to determine a need-to-know, or special lists of persons determined to have a need-to-know." Special Access Program (SAP), Directives Program, Office of Management, U.S. Department of Energy.

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: Project Sign to the Condon Report (1947–1969)

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section examines how early U.S. government inquiries—including Project Sign, Grudge, and ultimately the Condon Report—shifted from scientific investigation to narrative management. These programs helped establish a lasting pattern of disinformation and institutional dismissal surrounding anomalous phenomena.

Between 1947 and 1969, the U.S. government conducted a series of official investigations into UAP through Project Sign, Project Grudge, and Project Blue Book. These investigations were ostensibly launched to determine whether UAP threatened national security. However, they each unfortunately devolved from cautious inquiry into strategic management of public perception, culminating in the institutional suppression and marginalization of UAP research.

Project Sign, established in 1947 by the U.S. Air Force, initially approached the UAP phenomenon with a degree of scientific seriousness.[19] Early investigators compiled an "Estimate of the Situation," suggesting that some UAP cases could plausibly be attributed to extraterrestrial origins. However, this internal conclusion was rejected by higher military authorities, and the report was ordered destroyed.[20] Suppressing Project Sign's initial findings set an early precedent for the deliberate containment of disruptive interpretations of UAP encounters.

Project Grudge, which succeeded Sign in 1949, adopted a markedly more dismissive posture. Its operational focus shifted toward reducing public concern and debunking UAP reports, often attributing sightings to misidentifications, psychological factors, or hoaxes without thorough investigation. Under Grudge, the guiding imperative was less scientific evaluation than narrative control, ensuring that public attention to UAP phenomena would be minimized through official skepticism.[21]

Project Blue Book, initiated in 1952 under Captain Edward Ruppelt, briefly restored a measure of investigative rigor. Blue Book categorized UAP reports and acknowledged a significant percentage of unexplained cases. However, as public interest in UAP surged following the 1952 Washington, D.C. sightings, pressure mounted to restore a narrative of dismissal.[22] Under subsequent leadership, particularly Major Hector Quintanilla, Blue Book increasingly functioned as a public relations apparatus rather than a scientific investigation. Credible cases were reclassified as mundane phenomena with little substantive analysis, reinforcing a narrative of insignificance. In the end, the purpose of Project Blue Book was to debunk UAP publicly.[23]

The Robertson Panel, convened by the CIA in 1953, formalized this posture at an interagency level. Rather than advocating for further scientific investigation, the panel recommended the systematic debunking of UAP reports and the discouragement of public interest through media and cultural channels. It advised using television, movies, and print media to stigmatize UAP discussions and ridicule witnesses, embedding skepticism into the cultural landscape. The Robertson Panel's recommendations institutionalized the association of UAP research with fringe science and pseudoscience, ensuring that serious inquiry would be marginalized within both the scientific community and the public sphere.[24]

The Condon Report, published in 1969 by the University of Colorado under the direction of physicist Dr. Edward Condon, marked the final act in this phase of official UAP suppression. The report, framed as an independent scientific study, concluded that further investigation of UAP was unwarranted. However, internal memoranda later revealed that the outcome of the Condon study was predetermined, with Condon himself expressing disdain for the subject early in the project's life cycle.[25] The Condon Report justified the termination of Project Blue Book and reinforced the position that UAP phenomena merited neither public attention nor scientific investment.[26]

The collective trajectory of these programs demonstrates that the official U.S. government investigations into UAP were not neutral inquiries into unexplained phenomena. From the destruction of Project Sign's "Estimate of the Situation," to the media strategies recommended by the Robertson Panel and the foregone conclusions of the Condon Report, the overarching objective was to neutralize the UAP issue as a matter of public or scientific concern. Investigations were permitted only to the extent that they reinforced official skepticism; findings that challenged the sanctioned narrative were suppressed, reframed, or discredited.

This pattern of UAP management mirrors broader disinformation strategies observed in other classified programs. Like MKULTRA's post-exposure minimization and Star Gate's selective public dismissal, the official treatment of UAP demonstrates a consistent governmental interest not simply in controlling access to information but in shaping the epistemic boundaries of acceptable knowledge. It is not merely that evidence was concealed but that entire domains of inquiry were rendered illegitimate.

The 1971 Australian Joint Intelligence Organisation assessment further corroborated these concerns, characterizing U.S. investigations into UAP as strategically crafted to dismiss rather than investigate.[27] This external validation of the thesis proffered by this paper underscores that U.S. disinformation efforts surrounding UAP were not confined to domestic audiences but were also recognized internationally.

The historical record of Project Sign, Grudge, Blue Book, the Robertson Panel, and the Condon Report offers more than an account of investigative failure; it provides a blueprint for understanding how the government has managed politically and scientifically disruptive knowledge through suppression and narrative control.

19 U.S. Air Force General Nathan Twining: "The phenomena reported is something real and not visionary or fictitious. There are objects probably approximating the shape of a disc, of such appreciable size as to appear to be as large as large as man-made aircraft." Twining, Nathan F. "AMC Opinion Concerning 'Flying Discs.'" Memorandum for Commanding General, AKA "Twinning Memo." Army Air Forces, September 23, 1947.

20 "[T]he Top Secret Estimate of the Situation was working its way up into the higher echelons of the Air Force. It got to the late General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, then Chief of Staff, before it was batted back down. The general wouldn't buy interplanetary vehicles. The report lacked proof. A group from ATIC went to the Pentagon to bolster their position but had no luck, the Chief of Staff just couldn't be convinced. The estimate died a quick death. Some months later it was completely declassified and relegated to the incinerator." Ruppelt, Edward J. "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects." Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1956.

21 "A definite attempt was made during 1949 to use Project GRUDGE to destroy any acceptance of UFO's. The motives for this are not clear: possibly Air Force embarrassment at being incapable of

controlling the situation and/or a fear of national panic prompted USAF to try and remove the problem by denying its existence. Another possible motive may have been to provide a breathing space for another 'investigative agency' to reach some conclusion; the agency had been assisting ATIC through 1948 and, contrary to official USAF policy, was maintaining a high level of interest during 1949." Turner, O.H. "Scientific and Intelligence Aspects of the UFO Problem," Australian Joint Intelligence Organisation, Department of Defence, 1971.

22 "A massive buildup of sightings over the United States in 1952, especially in July, alarmed the Truman administration. On 19 and 20 July, radar scopes at Washington National Airport and Andrews Air Force Base tracked mysterious blips. On 27 July, the blips reappeared. The Air Force scrambled interceptor aircraft to investigate, but they found nothing. The incidents, however, caused headlines across the country. The White House wanted to know what was happening, and the Air Force quickly offered the explanation that the radar blips might be the result of 'temperature inversions.' Later, a Civil Aeronautics Administration investigation confirmed that such radar blips were quite common and were caused by temperature inversions." Haines, Gerald K. "A Die-hard Issue: CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90." *Studies in Intelligence*, Vol. 01, 1997.

23 "As a result, [the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI)] acting through the Robertson-panel meeting of mid--January 1953, persuaded the USAF to use Project BLUE BOOK as a means of publicly 'debunking' UFO's." Turner, O.H. "Scientific and Intelligence Aspects of the UFO Problem," Australian Joint Intelligence Organisation, Department of Defence, 1971.

24 From the "Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel of Unidentified Flying Objects": The Panel's concept of a borad [sic] educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and 'debunking'...The 'debunking' aim would result in reduction in public interest in 'flying saucers' which evoke a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles."

25 "...a clipping from the January 26 issue of an upstate New York newspaper, the Elmira Star-Gazette. The story reported a lecture Condon had given in Corning, New York, the day before. Condon has said, 'It is my inclination right now to recommend that the government get out of this business. My attitude right now is that there's nothing to it.' 'With a smile,' the article said, Condon added, 'but I'm not supposed to reach that conclusion for another year.'" Clark, Jerome. "The UFO Book: Encyclopedia of the Extraterrestrial." Visible Ink, 1998.

26 "The conclusions of the Condon report conflict with its own contents and has been discredited by many reputable scientists including the UFO scientific consultant to the USAF. In accordance with the recommendations of the Condon report, Project BLUE BOOK was terminated, but presumably this would have little effect on the main programme." Turner, O.H. "Scientific and Intelligence Aspects of the UFO Problem," Australian Joint Intelligence Organisation, Department of Defence, 1971.

27 The Australian Joint Organization's 1971 report stated of the U.S. disinformation campaign: "By erecting a façade of ridicule, the U.S. hoped to allay public alarm, reduce the possibility of the Soviet taking advantage of UFO mass sightings for either psychological or actual warfare purposes, and act as a cover for the real U.S. programme of developing vehicles that emulate UFO performances." Turner, O.H. "Scientific and Intelligence Aspects of the UFO Problem," Australian Joint Intelligence Organisation, Department of Defence, 1971.

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: The All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) and the 2024 UAP Report

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section analyzes how the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) inherited and reinforced a long-standing pattern of narrative control. The 2024 report released by AARO, framed as a step toward transparency, selectively omitted key evidence—continuing the legacy of institutional suppression surrounding UAP.

The establishment of the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) in 2022 marked a significant development in the official U.S. government engagement with UAP. While tasked by Congress with investigating contemporary UAP incidents and the historical record of government involvement, specifically that of the Intelligence Community (IC), dating back to 1945, AARO was framed publicly as a step toward greater transparency[29]. However, the office's handling of its mandate, culminating in the 2024 release of the "Report on the Historical Record of U.S. Government Involvement with Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) Volume 1," reveals striking continuities with prior governmental strategies of narrative management, selective disclosure, and institutional suppression.[30]

The AARO's March 2024 report was expected to serve as a comprehensive accounting of decades of U.S. government involvement with UAP, including potential misconduct by the Intelligence Community, specifically "any efforts to obfuscate, manipulate public opinion, conceal, or otherwise disseminate incorrect unclassified or classified information." The report was supposed to help resolve long-standing public suspicions regarding hidden crash retrieval programs, classified research initiatives, and suppressed technological discoveries. Instead, the document minimized the historical significance of UAP encounters, dismissed allegations of recovered technologies and reverse engineering efforts, and carefully curated the documentary record to align with preexisting official narratives of insignificance and misidentification.[31]

The report's preparation and release process strongly suggests a deliberate effort to shape public and legislative perception. The tactics mirror the information management strategies formalized by the Robertson Panel in 1953, which recommended that mass media diminish public interest in UAP through ridicule and trivialization. Selected media outlets were given advance access to the AARO's report, ensuring the first wave of coverage reinforced the office's preferred interpretation. On March 6, 2024, two days before the public release of AARO's report, Acting Director Tim Phillips took questions from hand-selected journalists for a media pre-briefing conducted by Susan Gough[32] to shape press narratives around its findings[33]. That same day, Dr. Sean Kirkpatrick, the AARO's former director, published an op-ed in *Scientific American* that characterized theories of UAP being of non-human origin as speculative and conspiratorial, employing stigmatizing language such as "space aliens" to reinforce a dismissive tone[34]. The Pentagon's pre-briefing and Kirkpatrick's preemptive article functioned as a coordinated messaging strategy shaping public perception before the report's release and reinforcing a narrative intended to marginalize extraordinary interpretations.

The Department of Defense formally released the AARO report to the public two days later, on March 8, 2024. The Pentagon's own news release was titled "DOD Report Discounts Sightings of Extraterrestrial Technology."[35]

Substantively, the report failed to engage with credible whistleblower allegations, most notably those made by former intelligence official David Grusch, who testified that crash retrieval and reverse engineering programs involving non-human technology exist within SAPs and Controlled Access Programs (CAPs)[36]. Nor did the report incorporate or disclose classified findings that, according to various sources, still remain sequestered from congressional oversight. Instead, the AARO report, charged with investigating nearly 80 years of UAP historical record, presented a 63-page sanitized version of events, focusing heavily on historical misidentifications and reassuring that no credible evidence supports extraordinary claims.

The selective nature of the AARO's disclosures, coupled with its preemptive narrative framing, raises serious concerns about compliance with Executive Order 12333[37], which prohibits U.S. intelligence agencies from engaging in covert activities to influence domestic political processes or public opinion. If the AARO's public engagements were structured to dismiss whistleblower claims and suppress serious congressional inquiry preemptively, the entity might represent not merely bureaucratic caution but active disinformation.

The approach taken by AARO is consistent with historical patterns of managing disruptive knowledge identified in earlier government programs. In this sense, it represents a continuation of those programs.

28 U.S. Congress. James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. Public Law No. 117-263, H.R. 7776, 117th Cong. December 23, 2022.

29 The NDAA mandated AARO to provide Congress with a "written report detailing the historical record of the United States Government relating to" UAP, including "a compilation and itemization of the key historical record of the involvement of the intelligence community" and "any efforts to obfuscate, manipulate public opinion, hide, or otherwise provide incorrect unclassified or classified information" regarding UAP. U.S. Congress. James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. Public Law No. 117-263, H.R. 7776, 117th Cong. December 23, 2022.

30 All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office. "Report on the Historical Record of U.S. Government Involvement with Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (Volume 1)." March 8, 2024.

31 Mellon, Christopher. "The Pentagon's New UAP Report is Seriously Flawed." *The Debrief*, April 12, 2024.

32 Susan Gough is the Strategic Planner and Spokesperson for the Department of Defense and AARO, has been assigned the UAP portfolio, and is well-versed in military Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) as the author of an academic paper at the U.S. Army War College and influence campaigns.

33 U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, "Media Engagement with Acting AARO Director Tim Phillips on the Historical Record Report Volume 1," March 8, 2024.

34 Kirkpatrick, Sean. "We Need to Investigate UFOs-But Without the Distraction of Conspiracy Theories." *Scientific American*. March 6, 2024.

35 U.S. Department of Defense, "DoD Report Discounts Sightings of Extraterrestrial Technology," March 8, 2024.

36 David Grusch: "In 2019, the UAP Task Force Director asked me to identify all special access programs and controlled access programs, also known as SAPs and CAPs, we needed to satisfy our congressionally mandated mission and we would direct report at the time to the DEP/SecDef. At the time, due to my extensive executive level intelligence support duties I was cleared to literally all relevant compartments and in a position of extreme trust both in my military and civilian capacities. I was informed in the course of my official duties of a multi-decade UAP crash retrieval and reverse engineering program to which I was denied access to those additional read-ons when I requested it." U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency. 118th Congress, 1st session, July 26, 2023. Testimony of David Grusch.

37 Executive Order 12333, first signed on December 4, 1981, and updated on December 29, 2009, by then-President Barack Obama, explicitly prohibits covert actions "intended to influence United States political processes, public opinion, policies, or media."

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: Over-Classification and Information Suppression

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section explores how the overuse of secrecy classifications has obstructed public understanding of UAP and advanced science. Far from protecting national security, these practices have systemically concealed transformative research and reinforced a culture of institutional opacity.

The U.S. government's classification system now encompasses billions of records, growing annually with little oversight or uniform standards.[38] While classification is designed to protect legitimate national security interests, its overuse has created a culture of excessive secrecy fundamentally incompatible with democratic accountability.[39] When too much information is obscured from the public, including historical records, technical data, and scientific findings, it breeds distrust, impedes informed civic participation, and, paradoxically, weakens national security by obstructing institutional learning and public scrutiny. [40]

This climate of secrecy has particularly harmed the advancement of scientific knowledge and technological innovation. Research related to UAP and other advanced sciences, such as alternative energy systems, materials science, and unconventional propulsion, has frequently been sequestered behind vague or sweeping classification rules and legislative mechanisms for suppression.

The broader implications of over-classification extend into areas of advanced science beyond UAP research. Technologies that intersect with fields such as high-energy physics, propulsion systems, and alternative energy generation are often classified under authorities such as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and the Invention Secrecy Act of 1951, even when the application of these laws is speculative or unrelated to national defense. As previously noted, the executive branch also has the power to classify entire areas of math and physics. For example, Marc Andreessen, co-founder of the venture capital firm Andreessen Horowitz, recounted in July 2024 that White House officials asserted they were fully prepared to classify areas of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly math, in much the same way it did with nuclear physics, effectively halting advancements in any field deemed a threat to national security.[41]

In the context of UAP investigations, over-classification has played a critical role in obscuring evidence and preventing meaningful public engagement. One notable example is the UAP Security Classification Guide. This interagency directive categorically prohibits releasing photographic, video, or sensor data relating to UAP without the highest authorization levels.[42] Regardless of the non-lethal or non-sensitive nature of many UAP encounters, the blanket classification of visual and technical evidence prevents independent verification, inhibits scientific study, and shields government agencies from accountability. Such practices indicate that over-classification serves not merely to protect legitimate national security interests, including sources and methods, but also to control narratives and preclude informed public discourse.

The consequences of suppression and sequestration are the systematic restriction of potentially transformative research, foreclosing opportunities for public-sector development, academic study, and commercial innovation. This concealment unfairly favors military and intelligence agencies (and potentially their contractors), monopolizing advanced knowledge and effectively concentrating scientific breakthroughs within classified frameworks inaccessible to civilian oversight.

38 "It is not publicly known how much information is classified by the government, but watchdogs and open-government activists believe such a trove is likely to include billions of records and is rapidly expanding, in part because of the explosion of digital communications." Volz, Dustin. "Vast Trove of Classified Info Undermine National Security, Spy Chief Says." *The Wall Street Journal*, January 27, 2022.

39 "The findings of the Board are conclusive; present practices for classification and declassification of national security information are outmoded, unsustainable and keep too much information from the public…secrecy must be kept to the minimum required to meet legitimate national security considerations. To maintain democratic values, government must act to ensure openness and should have to justify any resort to secrecy." Public Interest Declassification Board, Transforming the Security Classification System, The National Archives, November 2012.

40 "It is my view that deficiencies in the current classification system undermine our national security, as well as critical democratic objectives, by impeding our ability to share information in a timely manner…and further erodes the basic trust that our citizens have in their government. It is a fundamentally important issue that we must address." Avril D. Haines, Letter to Senators Ron Wyden and Jerry Moran Regarding Overclassification and Transparency in the Intelligence Community, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, January 5, 2022.

41 Marc Andreessen: "And you'll recall that what [the Biden White House] said was, 'No, actually we can classify math.' And literally, this is verbatim, 'We classified whole entire areas of physics in the nuclear era and made them state secrets,' of the theoretical science of physics. 'We classified them and made them state secrets, and that research vanished. And we are absolutely capable of doing that again for AI. We will classify any area of math that we think is leading in a bad direction and it will end.'" Marc Andreessen, "Trump vs. Biden: Tech Policy," *a16z Podcast*, published July 16, 2024.

42 The Classification Guide mandates extreme secrecy and the classification of virtually all UAP data, including any visual evidence of UAP. Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force (UAPTF). Security Classification Guide for Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAP). Office of Naval Intelligence, April 2020.

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: MKULTRA (1953–1973)

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section examines the CIA's MKULTRA program as a foundational case of institutional disinformation and scientific suppression. Through secrecy, document destruction, and public minimization, MKULTRA helped establish tactics still used to marginalize sensitive research and conceal government misconduct.

MKULTRA was a covert Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) program launched in 1953 under the direction of Sidney Gottlieb, intended to investigate methods of psychological manipulation, behavioral control, and advanced interrogation techniques during the Cold War.[43] Over approximately two decades, MKULTRA encompassed more than 140 subprojects exploring the use of psychoactive substances, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, isolation, and memory manipulation. Experiments were frequently conducted on unwitting civilians, prisoners, military personnel, and psychiatric patients without informed consent, violating fundamental ethical and legal standards.[44] Among the most notorious subprojects was Operation Midnight Climax, in which LSD was administered without subjects' knowledge at CIA-controlled locations, with behavioral responses covertly observed.

As public scrutiny of intelligence activities increased in the early 1970s, CIA Director Richard Helms ordered the destruction of MKULTRA's operational files in 1973. This action ensured that the full scope of the program would remain concealed, with only fragmentary documentation and limited testimony surviving for later congressional investigation when the Church Committee, named after Senator Frank Church (D-ID) and officially known as the U.S. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, began investigating a wide array of abuses in 1975.[45] The Church Committee's investigation revealed systemic misconduct, including illegal mind control experimentation and deliberate efforts to mislead oversight bodies. However, public disclosures strategically framed MKULTRA as a misguided or ineffective endeavor that produced little actionable intelligence value, thereby minimizing its significance and shielding the CIA from broader institutional accountability for human rights violations.[46]

The management of information surrounding MKULTRA provides a clear example of disinformation techniques applied to protect sensitive research; first, secrecy and destruction of records insulated the program from external review; second, public minimization recast serious ethical violations as minor misjudgments; and third, the discrediting of certain research areas, such as consciousness manipulation and non-traditional interrogation methods, framed legitimate scientific inquiry as fringe or pseudoscientific. These tactics did not merely conceal specific projects; they shaped the boundaries of acceptable public discourse concerning the capabilities and limits of psychological research.

The suppression strategies employed in MKULTRA are instructive for examining how UAP and NHI-related research has been handled historically. In both contexts, programs of potentially profound significance have been shielded behind classification barriers, and SAPs are often inaccessible even to congressional oversight. Public narratives surrounding UAP, like those concerning MKULTRA, have been carefully managed through selective disclosure, ridicule of witnesses and researchers, and the stigmatization of unconventional scientific lines of inquiry. Whistleblower reports, including those by David Grusch, suggest that knowledge relating to crash

retrievals, reverse engineering efforts, and advanced propulsion systems may similarly be concealed within SAPs.[47]

MKULTRA's research of altered states of consciousness and perception also parallels aspects of contemporary UAP studies, where cognitive and perceptual anomalies, including memory disturbances, altered awareness, and neurological effects, are frequently reported in close-encounter cases. Such phenomena have been documented in a Defense Intelligence Agency-sponsored study of biological effects associated with UAP encounters and in independent research by Stanford professor Dr. Garry Nolan, who identified distinctive neurological changes among individuals reporting anomalous experiences.[49]

The disinformation techniques refined during MKULTRA – secrecy, strategic destruction of evidence, minimization of misconduct, and control over public narratives – remain relevant to understanding how information about UAP, NHI, and advanced scientific research continues to be suppressed today.

43 U.S. Senate. Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. 94th Cong., 2nd sess., April 26, 1976.

44 U.S. Senate, Select Committee on Intelligence and Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, Project MKULTRA, The CIA's Program of Research in Behavioral Modification, 95th Congress, 1st session, August 3, 1977, p. 5.

45 "In January 1973, MKULTRA records were destroyed by Technical Services Division personnel acting on the verbal orders of Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, Chief of TSD. Dr. Gottlieb has testified, and former Director Helms has confirmed, that in ordering the records destroyed, Dr. Gottlieb was carrying out the verbal order of then DCI Helms." U.S. Senate. Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. 94th Cong., 2nd sess., April 26, 1976.

46 After MKULTRA's public exposure, CIA officials emphasized that the program yielded little actionable intelligence value. However, Senate investigators found that the surviving documents indicated sustained operational interest in behavioral modification techniques, contradicting the official minimization of the program's significance. U.S. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence and Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research. Project MKULTRA, The CIA's Program of Research in Behavioral Modification. 95th Congress, 1st session, August 3, 1977.

47 U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency. 118th Congress, 1st session, July 26, 2023. Testimony of David Grusch.

48 "Anomalous Acute and Subacute Field Effects on Human Biological Tissues," Defense Intelligence Reference Document, Prepared for the Defense Intelligence Agency. 2009.

49 Campion, Thobey. "Stanford Professor Garry Nolan Is Analyzing Anomalous Materials From UFO Crashes." *Vice*, December 10, 2021

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: COINTELPRO (1956–1971)

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section explores COINTELPRO as a case study in domestic disinformation and narrative control. Through surveillance, media manipulation, and the targeting of dissent, the FBI operationalized techniques that would later shape the suppression of UAP-related research and public accountability.

COINTELPRO, short for Counter-Intelligence Program, was a series of covert FBI operations initiated in 1956 under Director J. Edgar Hoover, aimed at surveilling, infiltrating, and disrupting domestic political organizations perceived by Hoover and his ideological allies as threats to national security. Although initially justified by its founders as a counter-subversion measure during the Cold War, COINTELPRO's operational scope quickly expanded to target civil rights organizations, anti-war groups, black/red/brown liberation movements, and political dissidents. The program's tactics included illegal surveillance, psychological warfare, harassment, the fabrication of evidence, blackmail, and the manipulation of media narratives to discredit and neutralize perceived adversaries.[50]

Key targets of COINTELPRO included figures such as Martin Luther King Jr., other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Black Panther Party, and anti-Vietnam War activists. FBI agents employed forged letters, anonymous threats, and false media leaks to sow distrust within organizations, create internal divisions, and undermine public support for activist leaders. Notably, the FBI sent King a note urging him to commit suicide, threatening to expose wiretap recordings of FBI-staged "honey pot" sexual encounters. Similar efforts targeted Black Panther Party leaders, where false accusations and planted evidence aimed to incite violence and justify state repression.

The existence of COINTELPRO was revealed in 1971 when activists broke into an FBI field office in Media, Pennsylvania, exposing internal documents that detailed the program's operations. Public reaction to the disclosures was overwhelmingly critical, leading to congressional investigations by the Church Committee and reforms intended to limit intelligence agency abuses. Nevertheless, the FBI understated the scope of wrongdoing, framing COINTELPRO as an overzealous but ultimately defensive measure rather than a systemic violation of constitutional rights.

The COINTELPRO model relied heavily on disinformation as a primary operational tool. Fabricated communications were used to fracture social movements, infiltrators were deployed to provoke internal conflict, and media channels were exploited to frame activists as dangerous extremists. These actions were not reactive but part of a proactive strategy to manage public narratives and suppress grassroots challenges to the status quo.

COINTELPRO's relevance to managing UAP and NHI-related research lies in its demonstration of how intelligence agencies operationalize disinformation to marginalize inconvenient knowledge[51]. Just as political dissenters were stigmatized and discredited, credible UAP witnesses, scientists, and whistleblowers have often been subjected to ridicule, reputational damage, or institutional isolation[52]. Both phenomena exhibit a formula: identify the disruptive source, undermine its credibility, flood the public space with dismissive narratives, and secure institutional deniability once exposure occurs.

50 U.S. Senate. Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. Final Report, Book III: Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans. 94th Cong., 2d sess., April 26, 1976.

51 "In these programs, the Bureau went beyond the collection of intelligence to secret action designed to 'disrupt' and 'neutralize' target groups and individuals." U.S. Senate. Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. Final Report, Book III: Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans. 94th Cong., 2d sess., April 26, 1976.

52 Ryan Graves: "The stigma attached to UAP is real and powerful and challenges national security. It silences commercial pilots who fear professional repercussions, discourages witnesses, and is only compounded by recent government claims questioning the credibility of eyewitness testimony." U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency. 118th Congress, 1st session, July 26, 2023. Testimony of Ryan Graves.

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: Operation Mockingbird (1950s–1970s)

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section investigates Operation Mockingbird and the CIA's covert influence over media organizations during the Cold War. By shaping news coverage and suppressing dissenting narratives, this operation helped institutionalize public perception management—an enduring strategy used to marginalize UAP discourse.

The CIA's efforts to influence the press during the Cold War have been extensively documented, even though no official investigation explicitly used the term "Operation Mockingbird." According to the 1976 Final Report of the Church Committee, the CIA maintained covert relationships with several hundred journalists and media organizations worldwide, utilizing these channels to disseminate propaganda, plant narratives favorable to U.S. foreign policy objectives, and suppress reporting deemed harmful to national security interests. Dozens of American journalists were found to have clandestine ties to the Agency, providing the CIA with significant access to major newspapers, wire services, television networks, and publishing houses[53]. These operations allowed the CIA to subtly shape public discourse on issues ranging from Cold War geopolitics to domestic political debates.

While the Church Committee documented the scale of media manipulation, its findings only partially captured how structurally compromised journalistic ecosystems had become. Further revelations emerged in Carl Bernstein's 1977 exposé for *Rolling Stone*, "The CIA and the Media," which alleged that CIA influence extended into virtually every major news organization of significance. Bernstein described a media landscape in which journalists collaborated with the Agency, sometimes motivated by patriotism, privileged access, or financial inducements[54].

Bernstein's reporting suggested that this penetration was not solely a defensive Cold War measure but a coordinated effort to domestically manage public perception and suppress dissenting narratives. Although aspects of Mockingbird's full scope remain obscured by classification and institutional reticence, the activities detailed by the Church Committee and characterized by Bernstein provide a critical case study in the systematic engineering of public discourse by intelligence agencies.

Operation Mockingbird's structural features, covert recruitment, information laundering, and media influence campaigns have enduring relevance for understanding contemporary strategies of narrative management around UAP and NHI-related subjects. Where COINTELPRO demonstrated how disinformation could be weaponized to neutralize political movements, Mockingbird illustrates how entire media ecosystems can be systematically shaped to marginalize disruptive knowledge. The treatment of UAP witnesses, scientific inquiries into anomalous phenomena, and whistleblower claims often mirror the tactics refined during Mockingbird's operational years: selective media framing, ridicule of credible sources, and the prioritization of government-sanctioned narratives over independent analysis.

The strategic deployment of ridicule and trivialization in UAP coverage, notably following the recommendations of the 1953 Robertson Panel[55], reflects direct continuities with techniques formalized during the Mockingbird era. Contemporary examples, such as the release of the AARO's

2024 historical UAP report[56], demonstrate how narrative priming remains a preferred tool for managing public perception before releasing official information. For example, on March 6, 2024, two days before the public release of AARO's report, Acting Director Tim Phillips took questions from hand-selected journalists for a media pre-briefing conducted by Susan Gough[57] to shape press narratives around its findings[58]. The Department of Defense formally released the report on March 8, 2024.[59]

In both historical and modern contexts, information is selectively curated, strategically disseminated, and rhetorically framed to minimize the disruptive potential of paradigm-shifting discoveries.

Operation Mockingbird thus represents a pivotal moment in the institutionalization of epistemic control, where platforms intended to inform the public were systematically repurposed to preserve governmental credibility and strategic advantage. Its exposure during the 1970s did little to dismantle the underlying logic of information management; instead, these practices evolved into more discreet, privatized, or plausibly deniable forms. Understanding Mockingbird's operational methods provides essential context for analyzing how UAP-related disclosures are framed today.

53 U.S. Senate. Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. Final Report, Book I: Foreign and Military Intelligence. 94th Congress, 2nd Session, 1976.

54 Bernstein: "The use of journalists has been among the most productive means of intelligence-gathering employed by the CIA." Bernstein, Carl. "The CIA and the Media." *Rolling Stone*, October 20, 1977.

55 From the "Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel of Unidentified Flying Objects": "The Panel's concept of a borad [sic] educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and 'debunking'…The 'debunking' aim would result in reduction in public interest in 'flying saucers' which evoke a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles."

56 All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office. "Report on the Historical Record of U.S. Government Involvement with Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (Volume 1)." March 8, 2024

57 Susan Gough is the Strategic Planner and Spokesperson for the Department of Defense and AARO, has been assigned the UAP portfolio, and is well-versed in military Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) as the author of an academic paper at the U.S. Army War College and influence campaigns.

58 U.S. Department of Defense. Office of the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. "Media Engagement with Acting AARO Director Tim Phillips on the Historical Record Report Volume 1." March 8, 2024.

59 U.S. Department of Defense. "DoD Report Discounts Sightings of Extraterrestrial Technology." March 8, 2024.

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: Remote Viewing and Project Star Gate (1970s–1995)

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section examines Project Star Gate and the government's classified research into remote viewing and consciousness studies. Despite promising data, the program was later dismissed through selective disclosure—reinforcing a pattern of suppressing unconventional science under the guise of national security.

Star Gate was first proposed by physicists Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the early 1970s as a classified initiative investigating extrasensory perception (ESP), specifically Remote Viewing, for intelligence purposes. Remote Viewing involves individuals attempting to perceive and describe geographically distant or otherwise concealed targets without relying on conventional sensory input.[60] Early experiments, documented in declassified CIA files, entailed remote viewers accurately describing remote targets under controlled conditions, prompting government interest in further exploration of the phenomenon.[61]

The program was funded initially by the CIA and later transferred to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). Over two decades, Star Gate attracted millions of dollars in government funding and intermittent operational use in Cold War intelligence activities, suggesting a sustained, cautious institutional interest in non-conventional means of information gathering. However, the Pentagon has denied early reports of the deployment of Remote Viewing.[62]

Despite successes, including instances where Remote Viewers reportedly provided actionable intelligence on Soviet military installations and located missing aircraft, Project Star Gate was characterized by internal controversy and external skepticism.[63] In 1995, amid broader post-Cold War reassessments of classified programs, the CIA commissioned an external review by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to evaluate the project's efficacy. The review, conducted by Jessica Utts and Ray Hyman, produced divided conclusions: Utts concluded that statistical evidence supported the viability of Remote Viewing, while Hyman found the operational utility insufficient.[64] The government's public narrative emphasized the negative findings, framing Remote Viewing as unreliable and unworthy of continued investment.

The termination of Project Star Gate followed a familiar pattern observed in earlier classified research programs: selective disclosure of unfavorable results, minimization of successes, and the stigmatization of unconventional lines of inquiry. In this respect, Star Gate's closure and public framing operated as a deliberate disinformation strategy to delegitimize research that posed challenges to established scientific and institutional paradigms. The selective presentation of evidence ensured that Remote Viewing would be dismissed as pseudoscience in public discourse, discouraging independent scientific inquiry into the broader questions about human consciousness and non-local perception.

The suppression of Project Star Gate, particularly Remote Viewing, parallels the critical treatment of UAP and NHI-related research. Both fields explore phenomena that, if validated, would require substantial revisions to existing scientific frameworks and threaten entrenched models of knowledge and power. In both cases, government agencies invested significant resources to repudiate the research when exposure became unavoidable publicly. Moreover, the themes of perception, cognition, and consciousness central to Remote Viewing investigations reemerge in

theories regarding UAP phenomena, particularly those suggesting psychical interactions with observers or anomalous cognitive effects reported by witnesses.

60 Puthoff, Harld E. and Targ, Russell. "Perceptual Augmentation Techniques: Part I." Stanford Research Institute, October 1, 1973.

61 Puthoff, Harld E. and Targ, Russell. "Perceptual Augmentation Techniques: Part II." Stanford Research Institute, December 1, 1975.

62 Broad, William J. "Pentagon is Said to Focus on ESP for Wartime Use." *The New York Times*, January 10, 1984.

63 Booth, William. "Up Close & Personal With a Remote Viewer." *The Washington Post*, December 4, 1995.

64 Mumford, PhD., Michael D., Andrew M. Rose, PhD, and David Golsin, PhD. "An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications." American Institutes for Research. Washington, D.C. September 29, 1995.

Historical Case Studies of U.S. Government Disinformation: Nikola Tesla

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section explores how the legacy of Nikola Tesla illustrates early patterns of scientific suppression. Following his death, government seizure and selective dismissal of his research reflect enduring tactics used to withhold disruptive technologies from public access.

One of modern history's earliest and most significant examples of scientific suppression centers on Nikola Tesla, whose innovative work fundamentally shaped the development of electricity, wireless communication, and high-frequency technologies. In the final decades of his life, Tesla focused increasingly on wireless energy transmission, electromagnetic resonance, and experimental propulsion concepts, areas that, had they been further developed, could have challenged conventional approaches to energy distribution and transportation. Upon Tesla's death in 1943, the U.S. government seized his papers and personal effects under the authority of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, despite Tesla's status as a naturalized American citizen.[65] Dr. John G. Trump, an MIT physicist and government consultant, was tasked with reviewing Tesla's confiscated materials and subsequently concluded that they contained no substantive scientific value for practical application. However, discrepancies in the archival record, including the disappearance of key documents and inconsistencies regarding the full contents of Tesla's seized papers, have fueled long-standing concerns that some of his more speculative or advanced research may have been classified and incorporated into government programs outside public view. These unresolved questions underscore broader historical patterns in which potentially transformative scientific inquiries have been subject to secrecy and institutional control.[66]

The handling of Tesla's legacy exhibits recognizable patterns of scientific suppression: immediate seizure of disruptive research, official minimization of its significance, and long-term classification. Tesla's work on wireless energy transmission, scalar waves, and resonant frequency systems parallels concepts central to modern discussions of advanced propulsion, including field manipulation and energy generation without conventional fuel sources. The absence of a transparent evaluation of Tesla's innovations raises questions about whether aspects of his research were integrated into classified military projects during the critical early Cold War scientific expansion.

Recent allegations add weight to these concerns. In 2025, shortly before his death, Ambassador Harald Malmgren, a senior advisor to Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Gerald Ford, publicly stated that he learned from foreign intelligence sources that Nikola Tesla and Thomas Townsend Brown collaborated on anti-gravitic propulsion.[67] Brown, known for his early work on electrogravitics and field propulsion, had similarly seen his research absorbed into classified aerospace programs. While such claims require further scrutiny, they align with long-standing patterns of knowledge sequestration and reinforce the plausibility that Tesla's contributions were far more consequential than publicly acknowledged.[69]

The treatment of Tesla's work mirrors the broader phenomenon of knowledge suppression explored throughout this paper. As was the case with UAP-related discoveries and consciousness research programs like Project Star Gate, Tesla's innovations were marginalized publicly while quietly influencing classified efforts. Public ridicule, framing Tesla as an eccentric rather than a revolutionary, served the dual purpose of deterring serious academic inquiry and insulating government programs from external scrutiny.

Ultimately, Tesla's case exemplifies institutionalized control over paradigm-shifting public knowledge. His research, particularly in energy generation and distribution, and unconventional propulsion mechanisms, overlaps conceptually with technologies attributed to UAP phenomena: high-energy fields, non-conventional propulsion, and rapid acceleration without aerodynamic control surfaces.

65 "Curiously, the FBI released his estate to the Office of Alien Property, which promptly sealed the contents. Since Tesla was an American citizen, the OAP's concern in the matter was hard to justify." Cheney, Margaret. Tesla: Man Out of Time, New York. Simon & Schuster, 1981.

66 "Since he was part of no group or institution, he had no colleagues with whom to discuss work in progress, no formal accessible repository for his research notes and papers…Thus any inventions which he did not patent or give freely to the world were more or less shrouded in mystery. And, because of the handling of the papers he left behind after his death, the range of his achievement continues to remain a partial mystery." Cheney, Margaret. Tesla: Man Out of Time, New York. Simon & Schuster, 1981.

67 Fmr. Ambassador Harald Malmgren, Interview. "Presidential Advisor: 'I Director Handled UFO Material.'" Jesse Michels's American Alchemy, April 22, 2025.

68 Cook, Nick. "The Hunt for Zero Point: Inside the Classified World of Antigravity Technology." Broadway Books. 2001.

69 "The origins of electrogravitics can be traced back to the turn of the twentieth century, to Nikola Tesla's work with high-voltage shock discharges, and somewhat later to T. Townsend brown's relatively unpublicized discovery of electrostatic and gravitational fields are closely intertwined. Unfortunately, the electrogravitic effect has for the most part been ignored by mainstream academics, because the phenomenon isn't anticipated by either classical electrostatics or general relativity, effectively preventing it from being taught in university courses such as physics or electrical engineering." LaViolette, PhD., Paul A. "Secrets of Antigravity Propulsion: Tesla, UFOs, and Classified Aerospace Technology." Bear & Company, 2008.

Legislative Mechanisms for Suppression and Disinformation

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section examines how laws like the Atomic Energy Act and the Invention Secrecy Act have institutionalized scientific suppression. These legislative tools enable the long-term classification of disruptive technologies, shielding them from public scrutiny under the guise of national security.

The institutionalization of secrecy in the United States has been reinforced through legislative frameworks that enable the long-term suppression of scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and strategic knowledge under the rubric of national security. Chief among these mechanisms are the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and the Invention Secrecy Act of 1951, which have provided successive administrations and government agencies with sweeping authority to classify entire research fields, often indefinitely. While initially justified by the exigencies of post-World War II geopolitics, the expansive and frequently ambiguous application of these laws has profoundly shaped the landscape of suppressed knowledge, particularly in areas related to advanced energy systems, propulsion technologies, and phenomena associated with UAP and NHI.

The Atomic Energy Act (AEA) was designed to regulate the dissemination of information about atomic energy and weapons development. However, the Act's scope extended well beyond nuclear weaponry, encompassing theoretical research and technologies with dual-use potential. Under the AEA's "Restricted Data" provisions, information can be classified from inception, meaning discoveries outside government programs by independent researchers or private sector innovators can be legally brought under federal control if deemed to intersect with classified domains. This structure has protected sensitive national security information and the proactive sequestration of scientific discoveries that might otherwise enter the public domain[70]. Essentially, the AEA created a parallel scientific universe where potentially transformative technologies, including those relevant to energy production and advanced propulsion, could be developed secretly without public or academic scrutiny.

The AEA is directly tied to UAP-related secrecy and was explicitly cited in the proposed Schumer-Rounds Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Disclosure Act of 2024 (UAPDA). As introduced in the Senate's version of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, the legislation stated that new disclosure measures were necessary because credible evidence and testimony indicated that federal UAP records remained withheld from the public, despite declassification laws, due in part to their classification under the AEA. The amendment further highlighted that broad interpretations of "transclassified foreign nuclear information," exempt from mandatory declassification, have hindered public access. This legislative finding directly implicates the AEA as a mechanism for safeguarding nuclear technology and shielding UAP-related materials from oversight and disclosure.[71]

Similarly, the Invention Secrecy Act empowers the government to impose secrecy orders[72] on patent applications deemed detrimental to national security. These orders prohibit inventors from publicly disclosing or commercially developing their technologies, often with little recourse for appeal or independent review. As of recent disclosures, more than 6,400 patents remain under active secrecy orders. The opacity surrounding the criteria for these classifications and the lack of mandatory periodic reassessment ensures that entire fields of inquiry can remain suppressed for decades. In cases like that of T. Townsend Brown's electrogravitics research, secrecy orders have

likely forestalled the development of propulsion technologies that might otherwise have revolutionized aerospace engineering and transportation.[73]

Using these legislative frameworks does not merely result in passive secrecy; it actively contributes to disinformation by shaping scientific norms and public expectations. Government agencies create an artificial consensus about the limits of scientific possibility by classifying critical research areas and simultaneously marginalizing them in public discourse. Technologies that could challenge dominant energy, transportation, or defense paradigms are either dismissed as pseudoscience or quietly absorbed into classified programs. This dual strategy, sequestration through law and discrediting through narrative, ensures that disruptive discoveries remain under institutional control.

The consequences of these legislative mechanisms are not limited to the scientific community. By restricting access to potentially paradigm-shifting technologies, these laws inhibit broader societal advancements that could address pressing global challenges. Moreover, the concentration of advanced scientific knowledge within classified sectors reinforces structural inequities between government-affiliated entities and the wider civilian population, eroding the democratic ideal of open inquiry and informed public participation in technological progress.

Therefore, understanding the role of legislative instruments such as the Atomic Energy Act and the Invention Secrecy Act is essential to any comprehensive analysis of how knowledge suppression has been institutionalized. While ostensibly protective, these laws have functioned as durable mechanisms for insulating disruptive scientific discoveries from public view. Without robust legislative reform and the introduction of independent, transparent oversight mechanisms, the pattern of suppressing transformative knowledge under the guise of national security will likely continue, with profound implications for scientific innovation, democratic accountability, and humanity's collective future.

71 U.S. Congress, Senate. Congressional Record, 118th Cong., 2nd sess., vol. 170, no. 115, July 11, 2024: S4943.

72 "The Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 requires the government to impose 'secrecy orders' on certain patent applications that contain sensitive information, thereby restricting disclosure of the invention and withholding the grant of a patent. Remarkably, this requirement can be imposed even when the application is generated and entirely owned by a private individual or company without government sponsorship or support. There are several types of secrecy orders which range in severity from simple prohibitions on export (but allowing other disclosure for legitimate business purposes) up to classification, requiring secure storage of the application and prohibition of all disclosure. At the end of fiscal year 2024, there were 6,471 secrecy orders in effect." Invention Secrecy, Project on Government Secrecy, Federation of American Scientists.

73 Valone, PhD, Thomas. "Electrogravitics II: Validating Reports on a New Propulsion Methodology." Integrity Research Institute; 2nd ed., June 2005.

Implications of Disinformation and Suppression

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section reflects on the long-term consequences of government secrecy and disinformation. From eroded public trust to stalled scientific progress, these strategies have reshaped democratic accountability and narrowed the boundaries of legitimate inquiry.

The U.S. government's sustained reliance on secrecy, disinformation, and selective disclosure has yielded far-reaching consequences, extending well beyond the concealment of specific programs or discoveries. These practices have reshaped the public's relationship with institutions, impeded the open pursuit of scientific knowledge, and contributed to structural challenges for democratic governance.

A key consequence of government-led disinformation is the erosion of public trust. Past disclosures about programs such as MKULTRA, COINTELPRO, and Operation Mockingbird have produced a durable skepticism toward official narratives, particularly in national security and scientific research domains. That skepticism is especially evident in the public response to UAP investigations. The 2024 report released by the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO), rather than enhancing institutional credibility, reinforced long-standing concerns that disclosure efforts are primarily performative. The report's selective use of sources, omission of key whistleblower testimony, and reliance on sanitized historical records were widely perceived as attempts to control the narrative rather than to illuminate facts.

The consequences for scientific and technological progress are equally significant. Secrecy frameworks, particularly when applied broadly and without independent review, can suppress lines of inquiry that might otherwise yield transformative breakthroughs. This concern is especially acute in areas such as advanced propulsion, alternative energy, and consciousness studies, where unconventional findings are often subject to classification or stigma. As documented in the cases of Project Stargate and the posthumous handling of Nikola Tesla's research, suppression mechanisms can delay or derail entire fields of investigation, even when preliminary evidence suggests promising results. The long-term effect is not merely the concealment of information but the loss of intellectual momentum.

Recently, Retired Rear Admiral Timothy Gallaudet, the former Acting Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), noted the scientific community does not treat UAP and NHI with the seriousness they deserve due to "overclassification and a deliberate, decades-long disinformation campaign by the U.S. Department of Defense and Intelligence Community" and the "scientific community needs to wake up to the reality of UAP, which represents the most monumental development since the Copernican Revolution."[74]

Rear Admiral Gallaudet's concern is not new. In a 1968 prepared Statement on Unidentified Flying Objects to the U.S. House Committee on Science and Astronautics, James E. McDonald, a senior physicist with the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at the University of Arizona, Tucson, stated: "From time to time in the history of science, situations have arisen in which a problem of ultimately enormous importance went begging for adequate attention simply because that problem appeared to involve phenomena so far outside the current bounds of scientific knowledge that it was not even regarded as a legitimate subject of serious scientific concern….I have become convinced that the

scientific community, not only in this country but throughout the world, has been casually ignoring as nonsense a matter of extraordinary scientific importance."[75]

These warnings, separated by more than fifty years, reflect a persistent pattern: government secrecy and disinformation do not merely withhold data—they can shape the boundaries of what the scientific community considers legitimate, thereby restricting intellectual freedom and delaying potential revolutions in knowledge.

In democratic societies, the concealment of information has legal and constitutional implications. For example, programs shielded under SAPs often operate with minimal congressional oversight and outside the reach of public accountability. This dynamic has raised questions about the integrity of constitutional checks and balances, particularly when allegations emerge that UAP-related research and reverse engineering efforts are occurring without the knowledge of legislative bodies. As past examples such as MKULTRA demonstrate, when classified programs evade oversight, ethical violations can persist unchecked for decades.

The strategic use of disinformation to deflect scrutiny has also normalized narrative control as a governing tool. Public dismissal of whistleblowers, selective media engagement, and preemptive narrative framing, such as that seen with the AARO's 2024 report rollout, demonstrate how legacy tactics continue to influence contemporary disclosure efforts. These activities blur the distinction between national security and domestic perception management. Furthermore, the repeal of domestic safeguards under the Smith-Mundt Act (1948)[76] and the inconsistent enforcement of Executive Order 12333 have left few legal barriers to disseminating government-produced propaganda.

These patterns reinforce a troubling conclusion: suppressing disruptive knowledge has become institutionalized. While the justifications for secrecy may vary, from national defense to the preservation of economic or geopolitical advantage, the mechanisms of concealment, deflection, and narrative control remain strikingly consistent. The cost is borne not only by researchers or whistleblowers but by society at large.

74 Statement by Ret. Rear Admiral Timothy Gallaudet, Understanding UAP: Science, National Security & Innovation. UAP Disclosure Fund, Sponsored by the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, May 1, 2025.

75 McDonald, James E. Statement on Unidentified Flying Objects, prepared for the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects, July 29, 1968.

76 The "Smith–Mundt Act prohibited the U.S. Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) from disseminating government-produced programming" within the U.S. "over fears that these agencies would 'propagandize'" the public. "However, in 2013, Congress abolished the domestic dissemination ban…Although the 2013 repeal of the domestic dissemination ban promotes greater government transparency…it also gives the federal government great power to covertly influence public opinion." Sager, Weston R. Apple Pie Propaganda? The Smith–Mundt Act Before and After the Repeal of the Domestic Dissemination Ban. 109 Nw. U. L. Rev. 511 (2015).

Recommendations for Transparency and Oversight

Part of "The Disinformation Series," this section outlines policy reforms needed to confront the systemic suppression of UAP-related knowledge and advanced science. From classification reform to enhanced whistleblower protections, these recommendations aim to restore transparency, oversight, and public trust.

The persistent use of secrecy, disinformation, and suppression to manage UAP, NHI-related research, and advanced scientific inquiry demands reform. We must modernize secrecy laws, launch systematic declassification initiatives, enforce disinformation prohibitions, invigorate congressional oversight of the Executive Branch, and implement statutory protections for whistleblowers.

At the same time, national security remains a vital responsibility of the U.S. government. Disclosure must be conducted deliberately and responsibly, especially concerning NHI, exotic technologies, or suppressed scientific breakthroughs. Safeguarding legitimate defense capabilities and operational integrity is essential. However, national security should not serve as an open-ended justification for extralegal secrecy, circumvention of legislative oversight, or the indefinite suppression of transformative knowledge. Responsible disclosure is entirely compatible with national defense when conducted through lawful, constitutional channels that balance transparency with prudence.

Central to this reform agenda is the immediate passage of the Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Disclosure Act (UAPDA), initially proposed in Congress in 2023 by Senators Chuck Schumer (D-NY), a liberal, and Mike Rounds (R-SD), a conservative. Modeled on the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, the UAPDA would create a legally binding framework for identifying, collecting, and disclosing UAP-related records held by federal agencies and affiliated contractors. The Act would establish an independent UAP Records Review Board composed of presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed experts with the authority to review classified UAP materials and override agency classification claims unless a demonstrable national security risk is shown. It would also mandate a centralized UAP Records Collection, require periodic agency compliance reporting to Congress, and impose deadlines for disclosure.

The scale of the national security classification system has expanded to such a degree that it now undermines its original intent. More than one million individuals in the United States currently hold Top Secret security clearances. This staggering figure reflects how deeply secrecy has become embedded within both the federal bureaucracy and the defense-industrial base.[77] This vast classification footprint dilutes meaningful oversight, obscures lines of accountability, and enables unregulated programs to persist behind layers of legal and bureaucratic insulation. Reform is urgently needed.

Congress should also pass a Classification Reform Act to overhaul the national security classification system and end its routine abuse as a tool of institutional control. A sweeping declassification initiative must accompany this reform effort, prioritizing releasing records and classified patents related to energy, propulsion, materials science, and UAP-related technologies. Particular attention should be paid to secrecy orders issued under the Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, two laws that grant sweeping and opaque authority to suppress scientific discoveries, particularly those with military or energy applications. In addition to statutory secrecy, the reform effort must also scrutinize procedural mechanisms that allow entire programs to operate without accountability, especially the use of “waived” SAPs, which allow the very existence

of certain programs to be withheld even from the congressional intelligence and defense oversight committees.

The proposed legislation should mandate a formal interagency review of all legacy secrecy orders. Such programs may also constitute violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act, which prohibits federal agencies from spending funds or incurring obligations without explicit congressional authorization.[78] Programs operated within 'waived' or unacknowledged compartments that bypass the appropriations process undermine Congress's Article I power of the purse. The legislation should prohibit the abuse of waived SAP status, establish statutory limits on classification duration, provide more precise definitions of harm to national security, and establish independent mechanisms for challenging overclassification. If a classification cannot be justified under these new standards, public disclosure should be the default, not the exception.

While legislative reform is critical, it must be accompanied by meaningful access for those tasked with oversight. Too often, even duly empowered congressional committees and independent review bodies are denied access to essential information due to restrictive clearance protocols or compartmentalization schemes, e.g, "need to know." A balanced oversight framework must ensure that those constitutionally charged with monitoring national security activities, particularly members of intelligence, defense, and appropriations committees, are not sidelined by the very secrecy they are supposed to regulate. Without secure, timely access to classified materials, oversight becomes performative rather than constitutional.

Congress should appropriate substantial funding to support civilian academic institutions and independent scientific organizations already engaged in UAP-related inquiry. Groups such as the Scientific Coalition for UAP Studies (SCU),[79] the Galileo Project at Harvard University, and other university-affiliated efforts have demonstrated a credible, data-driven commitment to transparency and open science despite limited resources and no formal government backing. Empowering these institutions through public investment would decentralize control of research, break the monopoly of contractor-managed secrecy, foster interdisciplinary collaboration, and counterbalance the secrecy embedded in contractor-managed and classified military programs. Academic environments are structurally inclined toward disclosure, peer review, and public accountability, making them a vital bulwark against continued suppression of knowledge.

Finally, implementing the Research and Innovation at the Scientific Edge (RISE) initiative would help restore public trust, elevate suppressed research agendas, and ensure the United States remains globally competitive in emerging fields of transformative science and technology. RISE is a proposed federal program to legitimize and advance unconventional scientific fields ("edge science"), including consciousness studies, remote viewing, quantum sensing, and UAP-related phenomena. By establishing RISE within the president's Executive Office, advocates seek to overcome the stigma, bureaucratic inertia, and overclassification that have historically hindered research in these areas. The initiative would promote collaboration among academia, government, and the private sector while embedding transparency and inclusion as core principles of scientific inquiry.[80]

Even with structural reform, ongoing accountability will be essential. Panels composed of scientists, legal scholars, ethicists, and appropriately cleared investigators must be empowered to audit classified research for compliance with public interest standards, not merely national security criteria. These panels should receive structured, periodic reporting from relevant agencies, with public summaries released where appropriate. External oversight is essential to ensure that secrecy serves its limited protective function rather than shielding misconduct or suppressing disruptive knowledge.

Effective reform also requires robust statutory protection for UAP-related whistleblowers. As outlined in the Enhanced UAP Whistleblower Protection Act of 2025 proposed by the New Paradigm Institute, new legislation must expand beyond the Intelligence Community Whistleblower Protection Act to explicitly cover individuals within SAPs, USAPs, and contractor environments. The law should prohibit the misuse of classification to conceal illegal activity, ensure protected disclosure channels to Congress and oversight bodies, and impose legal consequences for retaliation or obstruction. Given past reports of intimidation and reprisals, most notably those alleged by whistleblower David Grusch, these protections are essential to uncovering programs that remain hidden even from elected oversight.

Additional statutory reforms are needed to prohibit disinformation against the domestic public. Congress should amend the Smith-Mundt Act to reinstate the original prohibition on the domestic dissemination of government-produced information intended to shape opinion. Likewise, Executive Order 12333, which prohibits intelligence agencies from engaging in covert domestic disinformation, must be codified in statute with enforcement mechanisms and penalties.

At the same time, it is essential to acknowledge that many individuals involved in disinformation or concealment efforts likely acted in good faith, believing they were protecting national security or fulfilling their patriotic duty. Particularly during the Cold War, when the threat of nuclear conflict and geopolitical instability loomed large, intelligence professionals, military officials, and scientific advisors often operated under immense pressure and with limited information. Within that context, secrecy and narrative control were framed as acts of strategic necessity, not deception. While the consequences of these choices have been far-reaching, acknowledging the sincerity of those who believed they were acting in the nation's best interest is essential to building a path toward reconciliation, accountability, and reform. The aim is not to assign blame to individuals but to confront the systemic structures that have allowed secrecy to persist beyond their justifications.

However, legislative reform and declassification alone are insufficient without a comprehensive historical accounting of how secrecy and disinformation have been maintained. Any disclosure initiative must also include a record of the institutional mechanisms used to suppress UAP and advanced science information, including documentation of disinformation strategies, narrative management operations, legal obstacles, and interagency coordination to deter oversight and influence public perception. The roles of the DOD, the IC, and private defense contractors must be examined, particularly where activities were conducted under contract or within compartmented programs shielded from congressional view. Without this retrospective transparency, public trust cannot be meaningfully restored.

The restoration of open scientific inquiry is critical. For decades, interdisciplinary research into electromagnetic propulsion, alternative energy systems, and consciousness-related phenomena has been marginalized due to stigma, classification, and reputational risk. Targeted federal funding initiatives must be launched to support the profound exploration of these fields and remove the institutional barriers that have long suppressed legitimate scientific investigation.

Together, these reforms constitute the minimum conditions necessary to end defense and intelligence entities' long-standing monopolization of transformative knowledge. Legislative passage of the UAPDA, implementation of enhanced whistleblower protections, recalibration of secrecy statutes, statutory prohibition of disinformation, and the reinvigoration of scientific inquiry are not optional; they are essential to ensuring that future discovery serves the common good rather than remaining confined within opaque institutions that answer to no one.

Without these reforms, the trajectory of discovery will remain shaped not by the boundaries of human imagination but by the limits imposed by institutional secrecy.

77 Wolf, Zachary B. "The Number of People with Top Secret Clearance Will Shock you." *CNN*, August 16, 2022.

78 The Anti-Deficiency Act prohibits federal agencies from making or authorizing expenditures that exceed available appropriations or that have not been authorized by law. See 31 U.S.C. §§ 1341–1353, particularly §§ 1341(a)(1)(A) and 1342, which bar obligations in excess of appropriations and prohibit voluntary services without express statutory authorization.

79 Note: the author of this paper is a public relations advisor to the Board of Directors of the Scientific Coalition for UAP Studies (SCU).

80 Newton, Chrissy. "U.S. Advocates Urge White House Support for 'RISE' Initiative to Keep U.S. Ahead in 'Edge Science.'" *The Debrief*, November 11, 2024.

Disinformation Series Conclusion

This concluding section of "The Disinformation Series" reflects on the enduring structures of secrecy, disinformation, and scientific suppression within the U.S. government. Recognizing these patterns is essential to advancing meaningful reform and reclaiming public access to paradigm-shifting knowledge.

Historical disinformation campaigns, systemic secrecy, and the suppression of scientific discoveries reveal a consistent and deeply entrenched pattern of knowledge management by U.S. government institutions. From MKULTRA's clandestine psychological experimentation to COINTELPRO's domestic information control efforts, from Operation Mockingbird's manipulation of media narratives to the strategic dismissal of UAP investigations under Project Blue Book and the Robertson Panel, the operational methodologies remain essentially unchanged across decades: secrecy through extreme compartmentalization, narrative shaping through selective disclosure, and the deliberate stigmatization of unconventional inquiry.

The case studies examined above demonstrate that these mechanisms have not been limited to political operations or Cold War exigencies. They have extended into areas of scientific research with potentially transformative implications for energy systems, propulsion technologies, and the understanding of non-human intelligence. The seizure and subsequent dismissal of Nikola Tesla's work in wireless energy transmission and advanced electromagnetism exemplifies how scientific breakthroughs that threaten existing economic, military, or institutional power structures are often suppressed, reframed, or removed from public access under the justification of national security.

The historical application of legislative frameworks such as the Atomic Energy Act and the Invention Secrecy Act has provided formal mechanisms to classify entire fields of inquiry, thereby shielding knowledge from public oversight and ensuring its retention within closed governmental and military systems. This codified secrecy not only stifles innovation but redefines the boundaries of legitimate science, dictating which lines of inquiry may advance openly and which must be relegated to obscurity.

In contemporary contexts, the continuation of these patterns is evident. While ostensibly intended to promote transparency, the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office's 2024 UAP Report reaffirms the use of selective disclosure and controlled narrative framing to shape public perception of UAP investigations. Like its historical antecedents, the Condon Report and the conclusions of the Robertson Panel, AARO's report minimizes credible evidence, omits critical whistleblower testimony, and reinforces long-standing public skepticism toward the study of anomalous phenomena.

The consistent application of these suppression mechanisms has produced several significant consequences. Public trust in government institutions has been systematically eroded, as citizens have been repeatedly confronted with evidence of deliberate disinformation and concealment. Scientific progress has been delayed, particularly in the fields of energy and propulsion systems, which could alleviate pressing global challenges. Democratic accountability has been compromised by the increasing autonomy of intelligence and defense institutions operating behind the shield of classification, often without meaningful Congressional or judicial oversight.

Any effort to rectify these systemic issues must address the historical legacy and ongoing manifestations of institutional suppression. Legislative mechanisms such as the UAPDA offer a structured pathway for dismantling entrenched secrecy by mandating the review and declassification of UAP-related records through an independent and empowered Records Review

Board. Equally critical is the enactment of enhanced whistleblower protections to ensure that individuals with direct knowledge of suppressed research can safely bring information to light without fear of retaliation, thereby ensuring that disclosure efforts are not thwarted by institutional inertia or covert intimidation.

Ultimately, the patterns revealed in this analysis demonstrate that the concealment of knowledge related to UAP, NHI, and advanced scientific discoveries is not an isolated phenomenon. It represents the continuation of a durable operational model of secrecy, narrative management, and scientific marginalization. The strategic suppression of paradigm-shifting knowledge has repeatedly served to preserve institutional power at the expense of public advancement.

Recognizing these structures is a prerequisite to any meaningful reform. The task ahead requires sustained institutional reform, robust oversight, and a reassertion of democratic principles over the management of transformative knowledge. Only through such systemic change can transparency be restored, scientific inquiry liberated, and the full potential of human discovery realized.